

Poles Destroy Two Divisions Of Bolsheviks

Units Annihilated and Four Towns Are Taken With Further Heavy Losses to Russians on Dvina Front

Soviets Lose in Crimea

Czechs Concentrate Their Forces in Slovakia, Close to Frontier of Poland

WARSAW, June 9.—The Polish counter offensive against the Bolsheviks between the Dvina and Upper Beresina, under General Pilsudski, is developing favorably, it is announced officially.

The Poles, breaking the desperate resistance of the Bolsheviks, have annihilated the 3d and 12th Bolshevik divisions, and have occupied Carnica and Plesna, twenty-five miles southwest of Dvina, with heavy losses to the enemy.

The statement says intercepted Bolshevik orders show that panic reigns in the enemy's ranks, and alleges that the Bolsheviks, in revenge for their defeat, are committing atrocities.

The War Office was advised to-night that on the northern front the Poles have occupied Osinogrodsk and Dvinsk, on the upper Beresina River. The Poles defeated the 12th, 18th and 63rd Bolshevik divisions on the center and in the south maintained the ground gained in Tarszcza.

Russians Admit Defeat

LONDON, June 9.—The Bolshevik forces on the Northern Polish front have been forced to retire, according to an official statement issued at Moscow yesterday and received here by wireless.

"Southwest of Polotsk, after fierce fighting, our troops retired eastward to new positions east of the River Munitz, where fighting continues with the advancing enemy, who is in, superior force," says the statement.

"Our advance on the right bank of the Dnieper River is developing successfully."

In the Tarashtcha regions our troops, developing their advance, occupied a number of villages from fourteen to twenty miles north of Tarashtcha.

"Enemy attacks in the region southwest of Beresina village have been repulsed. In the direction of Zlobin and near an advance of Polish troops has been repulsed. In the Kanarski region our advancing troops, supported by a militia, occupied Rzhitski village."

Russians Beaten in Crimea

Anti-Bolshevik forces in the Crimea have begun an offensive movement, which is reported from Moscow to have been successful. The Bolsheviks retreated a part of the advantage lost, however, says the Soviet official communiqué, which reads:

"In the Crimean sector, after artillery preparation, the enemy started an advance along the entire front, fighting with tanks and armored cars and tanks. At the beginning our troops were driven back near Perekop (at the neck of the Crimean peninsula), but, starting a counter attack, recaptured a great part of the lost ground."

The Czechs, according to official Polish dispatches, are concentrating their troops in Slovakia.

The Czechs have brought up close to the Polish frontier seven divisions, or the greater part of the Czech-Slovak army, the dispatches say.

De la Huerta Expected To Undergo Operation

Illness of Mexican President Delays Taking of Oath by Two New Cabinet Members

MEXICO CITY, June 9 (By The Associated Press).—It is believed that President de la Huerta will be compelled to submit soon to an operation.

The illness of the President prevented General Pasquas Ortiz, who will succeed General Salvador Alvarado as Secretary of the Treasury, and General Antonio Villarsal, who will be Secretary of Agriculture and Development, from taking the oath of office to-day.

Nothing definite has been announced officially regarding who will be the new Minister of Foreign Relations. Minister of the Interior or Minister of Communications to succeed General Rubio.

British Trade Parley With Soviet Hits Snag

Prediction Is Made That Negotiations Will Be Broken Off in a Few Days

LONDON, June 9.—The opinion is growing that the negotiations between the Russian trade envoys and the British officials are not progressing as smoothly toward a satisfactory issue as M. Krasin's rental of an office and residence would seem to indicate.

Persons closely connected with the both sides of the preliminary of the trade reopening said this afternoon they would not be surprised if there should be an abrupt breaking off of these negotiations within a few days.

P.P.C. Printing Facts

Electrotypes are made by taking an impression of the type or engraving in wax and depositing copper on this "mold" by means of an electrolytic bath. Sometimes the impression is made in lead, which gives a much sharper electrotype than when wax is used. This is called a lead mold. When the face of an electrotype is plated with steel, its life will be considerably extended. For color work, nickel plating is considered superior to steel, as it is more impervious to the action of the chemicals in the ink.

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Our Japanese Policy Scored By Vanderlip

(Continued from page one)

our minds one of the most important questions between the two nations was our suspicion that Japan was reaching out into China and Asia to acquire military power and extension of her territory.

"The Japanese answered that they were not seeking extension on the continent and that they stand ready to return to China all the sovereignty acquired from Germany by the peace treaty, but that they have been unable to get any conference with the Chinese government. They first asked for such a conference January 4 of this year. Since then they have asked for conferences repeatedly, but the Chinese government appears to be too weak even to hold a conference on the subject."

"Some of this reluctance to hold this conference is due, of course, to the intense Chinese antagonism to Japan."

Ignorance in China

"There is no central government in China of the name. The so-called republic is a practical impossibility. Ninety-five per cent of the Chinese are illiterate. They speak twenty languages and the written language is different from any spoken tongue."

"They have never participated in any national government, and there is very little feeling for such a government among the mass of the people."

"Among the students there is a national, patriotic movement, which has given some hopeful signs, but it hasn't gone very far."

"One of the tremendous facts of this Eastern question is that almost one-third of the world's population is in Asia and is without a central effective government."

"In Siberia there is literally no government whatever. There has been a complete breakdown of all economic machinery. There is no currency. There are no banks. There exists none of the machinery that is necessary to carry on industry. There is no government of any kind from the Pacific to Lake Baikal."

"Now, the great fact about Japan is that it is a nation of 75,000,000 people confined to an area less than that of California; only 12 per cent of this land is arable and the population is at the rate of 700,000 a year. It has already grown beyond the capacity to feed the people even with the most intense cultivation. They must import food or export people."

Two Governments in Japan

"The Japanese are not naturally an emigrating people, and what the people there who are without military action would like to do is to follow the course of England and make Nippon a manufacturing country. The difficulty in the way of that scheme is that they haven't any iron or coal. But there is an immense amount of both lying undeveloped on the main land of Asia."

"I spoke of the people without military ambition. There are practically two governments in Japan. First, there is a strong, vigorous democracy, led by people of high national aspirations and with aims as fine as those of any Western nation."

"Then there is the military party, which has the prestige of two successful wars, the Chinese and the Russian, and over which the elective government has very little control. When the army is operating at a long distance from home its methods are very harsh, sometimes of the brutal, Prussian type."

"But the military party has had two very great shocks. One was the downfall of Germany, and the military leaders themselves say that in the light of Germany's fate no sane leader would advocate territorial extension by arms on the part of Japan."

Want Our Friendship

"The other great shock, and perhaps the greatest in their minds, was that the United States put two million men across the sea in a very few months. This made a deep impression on Japan. The last thing they want is any difficulty with the United States."

"They do want the friendship of the United States. They feel that they are the only strong political entity in the East and that they have a duty in connection with the almost complete disintegration of government over vast areas."

New Elections Expected Soon To Prevent Chaos in Germany

By William C. Dreher
Special Cable to The Tribune
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BERLIN, June 9.—It is believed here to-day that new elections will be found necessary in a comparatively short time in view of the precarious position of the coalition parties. Although the Majority Socialist-Democrat-Centrist bloc, probably, still retains the balance of power in the Reichstag, the heavy drift to the Right and Left in Sunday's election will make a stable government impossible.

It is reported that an attempt will be made to enforce the coalition by the addition of the German People's party. Although this solution is the most probable, it is likely to fail, as Chancellor Mueller, before the elections declared himself and the Majority Socialists opposed to such a union.

No Clean Solution Seen

Even the Nationalists are making loud bids for admittance to the government. They declare their readiness to cooperate and swear they will shrink from no responsibility. Their leaders insist that the party's monarchist creed need prove no obstacle to a union with the government forces, as their hopes for the reestablishment of the old regime cannot be realized in the present muddle.

At present no clean solution of the problem is apparent. Even if harmonious elements could be induced to undertake the formation of a coalition it would be unable to pursue a positive and consistent policy of government and would soon be shipwrecked on its own diversities.

The opposition of the people to the present coalition was plainly brought out by the elections. The independent Socialists gained nearly 2,000,000 votes. The Nationalists and the German People's party gained together about 1,300,000 votes.

BERLIN, June 9 (By The Associated Press).—The votes counted up to 12:30 o'clock to-day stood:

Majority Socialists.....	5,831,137
Independent Socialists.....	3,402,132
German Nationalists.....	3,338,851
German People's party.....	3,456,131
Centrists.....	1,600,800
Democrats.....	2,152,509
Christian Socialists.....	1,354,131
Communists.....	434,139
Guelphists.....	318,104
Total.....	25,100,578

of Asia and over hundreds of millions of people.

League Will Discuss Red Entry Into Persia

Question of Intervention To Be Taken Up at Council Meeting on June 14

PARIS, June 9.—The executive council of the league of nations will meet in London June 14 to examine the question of the intervention of the league in the matter of the entry of the Bolsheviks into Persia.

LONDON, June 9.—During the night of June 5 a provisional government was formed in Reest, Persia, sixteen miles southeast of Esfah, headed by the revolutionary leader Mirza Kutchuk, according to a wireless message sent out by the Russian Soviet government Tuesday. The revolution was warmly greeted by the local population, the message says.

The British are hurriedly retreating toward Bagdad. They abandoned Reest without fighting, as the Indian troops were opposed to fighting against the revolutionaries. A considerable part of the Indian forces are expected to have gone over to Mirza Kutchuk.

Andrew Bonar Law, government spokesman, announced in the House of Commons to-night his disbelief in the story of a British reverse at Reest, Persia. The only foundation for it, so far as the government was aware, he said, was that in pursuance of the policy of reducing commitments, the very small British garrison had been removed from Reest.

Britain Won't Take Mandate

Bonar Law Answers Armenian Query in Commons

LONDON, June 9.—The question in the House of Commons to-day whether Great Britain would be compelled to undertake an Armenian mandate since America refused it, brought this statement from Andrew Bonar Law, speaking in behalf of the government: "I think I can say now that we shall not undertake it."

Replying to another query, Mr. Bonar Law asserted that the fact that the United States Congress had refused the mandate did not preclude the Allies from submitting the question of the Armenian boundaries to President Wilson.

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U. S. Seeks Big Loan at Highest Rate Since '65

Government Will Borrow \$400,000,000 on Two Issues of Certificates Paying 5 3/4 and 6 Per Cent

All to Mature in 1921

Bankers See Attempt to Meet the Going Rate; Funds Needed for Debt

The Treasury of the United States, in quest of \$400,000,000, to-day will offer two new issues of temporary certificates of indebtedness at the highest interest rates it has paid since the Civil War.

On paper running one year the Treasury will pay 6 per cent and on paper slightly more than six months 5 3/4 per cent. The previous high rate paid was 5 1/2 per cent, and earlier in the year the government was borrowing on a 4 3/4 per cent basis.

In banking circles the boosting of the price the Treasury will pay for credit accommodations was regarded as an attempt to meet the going rate. Previous to the increases in the interest rate on certificates in recent weeks the Treasury was criticized in some quarters for putting out its obligations at less than the market rate.

On June 15, June 30 and July 15 the Treasury will have to meet maturing obligations aggregating \$1,000,000,000, of which \$700,000,000 are tax certificates. The proceeds of the new certificates will contribute to the meeting of the near maturities.

The certificates of Series A, 1921, which bear two per cent interest and mature on January 3, 1921, will be issued without coupons, but the certificates of Series T, 1921, which bear 6 per cent and mature on June 15, 1921, will have two interest coupons attached, payable on December 15, 1920, and June 15, 1921. The certificates of Series A, 1921 will not be accepted in payment of taxes, but the certificates of Series T will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, in payment of income and profits taxes payable at the maturity of the certificates.

In making this announcement for the Treasury the Federal Reserve Bank of New York explained that the right is reserved to reject any subscription to a loan of less than the amount of either or both series applied for and to close the subscriptions as to either or both series at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted, it was said, must be made on or before June 15 next.

U. S. Deficit Small, Houston Declares

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Secretary Houston, writing to-day to the bankers of the country, declared that the completed operations of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending with this month "should show little, if any, deficit." He says the government has about balanced its budget, current receipts against current disbursements, for the first full fiscal year after the fighting stopped.

"Though the first quarter of the pre-

dict fiscal year showed a deficit of about \$770,000,000," Mr. Houston said, "in the second quarter there was a surplus of more than \$150,000,000, in the third quarter there was a surplus of nearly \$400,000,000, and the fourth quarter also should show a surplus."

"The total gross debt of the United States, which on June 30, 1919, amounted to nearly \$25,500,000,000, and on August 31, 1919, amounted to nearly \$26,600,000,000, had been reduced on May 31, 1920, to less than \$25,000,000,000."

"The floating debt outstanding (loan and tax certificates), which on June 30, 1919, amounted to more than \$3,250,000,000, and on August 31, 1919, to nearly \$4,000,000,000 had been reduced on May 31, 1920, to less than \$2,850,000,000."

"The disbursed ordinary and public debt disbursements have made possible a very important reduction in the amount of the net balance in the general fund, which has been applied to the reduction of the debt."

The Secretary declared that both gross debt and floating debt would be a very important reduction in the amount of the net balance in the general fund, which has been applied to the reduction of the debt.

Discussing the outlook for the coming fiscal year, the Secretary said there would be a further reduction of both the gross and floating debts in the first two quarters and that unless additional burdens should be imposed by future legislation there would be a very important reduction in the last two quarters.

"The period of upwards of twelve months since the flotation of the Victory Loan," Mr. Houston continued, "has witnessed great expansion of commercial credits, but steady liquidation of United States government war securities. The Federal Reserve Banks combined loans and discounts secured by government war securities have been lowered by more than \$400,000,000, though they have increased their loans and investments by about \$1,200,000,000. All reporting members banks (about 800, believed to control about 40 per cent of the commercial bank deposits of the country) reduced their holdings of war loans upon United States government war securities by about \$2,000,000,000, but have increased with other loans and investments by about \$4,000,000,000."

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Anti-Semitic Riots Renewed By Austrians

Exclusion of Jews From Government and Army Demanded at Meeting Led by Former Teuton Officers

Women Join the Parades

Two Americans Mistreated in Streets of Vienna; Budapest Assembly Acts

VIENNA, June 9.—The most formidable anti-Semitic demonstration which Vienna has witnessed since 'autumn occurred Monday night after a great mass meeting of the German and Austrian ex-officers' Association, combined with other anti-Semitic elements.

The assembly took place in Rathaus Square as a protest against the Jewish element in the government and army. The elimination of the Jews was demanded.

After inflammatory speeches a great crowd began spontaneous demonstrations through the various boulevards. There was no serious disorder, but the police cordoned the Jewish quarter and all members of the constabulary were held in reserve.

Men and women with bands marched, singing old German anthems and war songs.

During the course of the demonstration several persons were mistreated. Among the number were a man who gave the name of David Weiner, of New York, and Ferdinand Rott, who claims American citizenship.

Discussion in Assembly

BUDAPEST, June 9.—The anti-Semitic disorders which have occurred in Budapest recently, were the subject of discussion at a stormy session of the National Assembly Tuesday. The lines were sharply drawn between the pro-Hapsburg and anti-Hapsburg elements in the Assembly, with religious issues

also figuring prominently in the debate.

It was announced that if no rabbi was available in the country districts for burial services over Jews killed in recent outbreaks, Protestant ministers would be substituted. The National Assembly demanded that strict measures be taken against those responsible for the outrages and also against those attempting to intimidate the National Assembly.

Brazil Is Making Plans

To Entertain Belgian King

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 10.—Brazil already is making plans to entertain the King of the Belgians when he makes his projected visit to this country later in the year. The steamer Uberaba, one of Brazil's best merchant vessels, will be sent to Antwerp to bring him to Rio.

Gunabara Palace, where the royal guests will be housed during their stay here, has been extensively redecorated and refurbished.

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